CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

inwining upon the imperial family he now disgusts by his cowardly ingratitude and insults to the Emperor and Empress. he should throw aside the ribon of the Legion of Honor, which he disgraces, Four million kilogrammes of powder have been distributed to the batteries on the fortigeations of

A special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD

A special correspondent of the New York Heral. Delegraphs from Paris Tuesday evening:

At least thirty thousand troops left to-day by the Northern Railway: their destination is unknown.

Plenty of troops are left in the town, and they are still swarming fig., especially the marines and saljors, who apparently are to be trusted with its defence. The Bols de Boulogne has been closed since yesterday evening. Eight nundred wagons, containing household goods, passed yesterday through the Auteuit pate alone. The Inhabitants of the environs are crowding into Paris and camping in the streets and squares, unable to obtain lodgings without paying in advance. All Parisians are leaving who can. I was offered to-day a Senator's house for nothing, on the condition of occupying it for two months and hoisting the French flag. The working classes are still vainly asking for arms.

REPORTS FROM BELGIUM.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bazaine Still Cooped Up-Orders to the Ger-BRUSSELS, August 31, 1870.

Marshal Bazaine is still cooped up.
The German army has been ordered to camp as far as possible from the last battle field, owing to the sickening exhalations.

Thionville has certainly been resupplied with stores and ammunition.

Travel between this city and Paris has been sus-

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMIES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. . Five Armies in France-Their Organization and Disposition.

BERLIN, August 21, 1870.
The North German Gazette of this city to-day gives the subjoined statement as to the organization and movements of the armies of Germany, respecting which many errors have been in circulation

The Prince Royal of Saxony commands four divisions, organized as previously reported. This army has been ordered to move on Paris by way o Rheims, while the Third army is moving to the same destination through Troyes. Eight army corps are therefore now moving on Paris.

The First army is commanded by General Steinmetz, and consists of the First, Seventh and Eighth army corps. This army is now near Metz.

The Second army is that of Prince Frederick Charles, comprising the Second, Third, Ninth and Tenth army corps. This is also near Metz. The Third army, commanded by the Royal Prince,

comprises the Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh corps, as well as the two Bavarian corps. This army been directed to move on Paris by way of Troyes. The Fourth army, that of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is advancing on Paris by way of Chalons. The Fifth army, under General Werther, embracing

the Würtemberg and Baden divisions, is now engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Beside these there is the army of the reserves, partly under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the Rhine, partly under the command of General Constein at Berlin and partly under the command of General Lowenfeld in Silesia.

The Gazette, after this recapitulation, goes on to say:-"Evidently the Prussians may without interruption or without danger of exposing their rear move on Paris, while the armies remaining in North Germany are strong enough to maintain order at home and protect the country."

REPORTS FROM PRESSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Wall Against Alleged Freuch Cruelty. BERLIN, August 31, 1870. The North German Gazette calls on all mankind to behold the barbarity of the French in seeking to stop the transportation of the sick and wounded

BISMARCK'S RETURN TO GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Premier at Rome from the Field.

It is known here that the Prussian Premier Count Bismarck has returned to Berlin from his visit to the headquarters of King William in the field. The Premier is confident of the complete triumph

is at Spandau near Berlin.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

of the German arms.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Fruesian Vessel Captured and Taken to

Dunkerque. Paris, August 31, 1870.

A Prussian vessel has just been captured and arought into Dunkerque. Brrival of a Prize at Syra, Greece-The Gov-

ernment Demands That the French War Yeasels Leave Greek Waters. ATHENS, August 29, 1870.

Two French men-of-war yesterday entered Syra with a prize. The latter was loaded with coal. The Creek government immediately demanded that the French vessels quit Greek waters.

THE PRUSSIAN NAVY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

KEY WEST, Fla., August 31, 1870. The Prussian man-of-war ship Meteor arrived at this port from Port Royal, Jamaica, this afternoon. The Meteor comes here to await orders from the Prussian authorities in Washington.

APPREHENSIONS OF INTERVENTION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Germany Decided Against Foreign Interven tion.

LONDON, August 31-Evening. A special telegram from Berlin to the New York Herald, reports that Germany is still determined to decide the issue of the quarrel with France by force of arms only.

A great meeting has been held in Bertin, and simflar assemblages have taken place at other points of the Confederation, to protest against foreign intervention in the quarrel, or any attempt being made by foreign governments to mediate a peace.

The national declaration that Germany alone has the right of dictating the terms of peace was renersted in each case.

Significant Article from a Berlin Paper-Armed Intervention Feared-Austrin and Italy becoming Offensive to Prassla.

BEREIN, August 31, 1870.

The National Gazette of to-day has the following

important intelligence:-It is understood that the neutral Powers are corresponding actively. No result has as yet been attonged except a resolution that each Power must acquaint the rest with any individual move. The evident purpose is still to intervene at some stage of the war, though Prassia regards the movement as having been contemplated entirely too late. This Intention has already been almost offensively announced from Vienna and Florence. Prussia objects emphatically to the course of Italy. The latter has threatened complications requiring an unde sirable solution; that is, forced us to fight or submit to great sacrifices. Rather than let a neutral profit from our troubles all the Powers of the earth shad not step us half way in a war of self-preservation. England has also oroached her intention to inter-wene, but she never meant an armed intervention. The interest of Europe demands the cessation of all such attempts.

A Protest Agninst Intervention. BERLIN, August 31, 1870.

At a meeting of notables here last evening an ad-

dress to the King was formed protesting against permitting foreign intervention, which would desia of her reward for her late victories The sacrifies of Germany alone should be heard. Germany is willing to confide all to the King of Preseta in establishing a peace not again to be wan-

PRUSSIAN DENIS OF ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Peremptory Bemand for England to Observe fler Obligations as a Neutral.

London, August 31, 1870. England is likely to have an Alabama issue with Prussia. A note, almost equivalent to a protest, has been received by Earl Granville. It remon strates against England's disregard of her obligs tions as a neutral, declares that Prussia will not accept the legal quibbles of the law officers of the crown, and summons England to fulfil her neutral obligations or take the consequences. The question is a diplomatic one, the note adds, and must be

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1-3 A. M.

PRUSSIA RAISING ABW ARMIES.

King William to Visit the Field at Beaumont.

THE ALARM IN BELGIUM.

NEW PRUSSIAN ARMIES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 31, 1870. A special correspondent writes to the HERALD from Berlin the 20th:---

Three reserve armies are forming, which consist chiefly of the Landwehr and reserves, but partly new troops, young men who, on the outbreak of the war, volunteered to serve before their time, this year's recruits, who in time of peace would not have been called in before October, will be levied immediately, to be hastly drilled. One army is forming at Cologne, the second at Berim and the third at Homburg, in the Palatinate, under the Duke of Meckletburg.

The movement of troops is very active.

Five thousand Guards left last night to fill up the thinned regiments, and more will leave to-night. The three reserve armies are for eventualities when peach approaches and neutrals interfere. Italy's course is viewed with especial suspiction, and Meckleburg's army may go into Upper Alsace as a precaution. Three reserve armies are forming, which cor

KING WILLIAM'S DESPATOR FROM VAR-ENTES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 31, 1870. A special correspondent telegraphs to the HERALD from Berlin this morning:-The following despatch has just been received from King William to Queen

VARENNER, August 29, 1870.
We had yestorday a victorious engagement, with
the Fourth, Tweffth and one Bavarlan corps. MacMahon was beaten and driven from Beaumont
across the Meuse to Monsson.
Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners and
much material felt into our hands. I repair to the
natife field to prisue the routes of the victory.
God help us further.
WILHELM,

ENGLISH REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Battle Near Monzon-Great Losses on Both leon's Order to MacMahon-Public Buildings Destroyed in Strasbourg.

London, August 31-Midnight. We have had no news from Berlin or Paris for several days. To-day we hear from Brussels of a great battle yesterday between the villages of Certquen and Monzon, in the Ardennes, with great losses

on both sides.

One set of telegrams give the victory to the French and another to the Germans; but as both concur in representing that the fighting still continues neither can be much to the purpose.

One story has it the Germans captured four mitrailleases, the other that the French took six

Another story this moment received, dated from Brussels, is that a fresh battle began this morning at Armequey, on the road from Sedan to Mont mecy, about six miles from the Beigian frontier. Private despatches are that the French fought magnificently in both actions. There are no trustworthy details however, of the results as late as eleven o'clock at night.

The wounded and straggiers of both armies are said to be thronging over the Belgian frontiers, where the Belgian troops are massed in considera hie force to defend the neutrality of their territory There is a rumor, even, that the Sixth Leopold Belgian dragoons charged and captured a body of Prussian infantry this morning, after warning their commander to withdraw.

It is said the Emperor has ordered MacMahon to resist to the last, and that it is the determination of the French in the Argonnes to exhaust every measure for securing time to the defenders of Paris.

The Etule Belge publishes a despatch from Carlguan, announcing that the fighting which began vesterday morning was still going on at noon. It says the Prussians attacked the French between Cariguan and Monzon. The village of Vrizy, between Vougiers and

Attigny, was occupied by a French infantry force, chiefly composed of Turcos, under the com-mand of Colonel Delahaye. This force was attacked by a regiment of Prussian hussars commanded by Count Von Waldersee, and after a three hours' fight during which nearly 500 men on both sides were killed and wounded, the French abandoned the vil-

Count Von Waldersee was captured and two officers of MacMahon's staff were carried off by a squad

It is reported that Marshal Enzaine is in full com munication with Paris and MacMahon. The Prussians account for this by saying that Bazaine sends messengers a day's journey from Merz to reach the first telegraphic station to Paris.

The Belgian government senies having a

to any foreign troops crossing a portion of her soil.

The Germans say that the Freuch were so sure of victory at the opening of the campaign that they made no arrangement to save their baggage in case of retreat, and hence they have been compelled to abandon it in great quantities.

It is reported that the Princess Clothilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, when urged by the King of Italy to leave France, replied that "she would not abandon he country of her adoption at such a moment,"

Public meetings are held all over Prussia to ans-tain the government. It is a promotion the war to the end and to discourage all attempts at premature

Count Bohlen has been installed at Hagunau as Prussian Governor of the Province of Alsace.

The Prussians say the French prisoners denounce the Emperor fiercely. French papers assert that the Prossians place the red cross of their ambulance service on their amnunition wagons, and some of the offices wear the

sadge on their arms to avert the French fire. The reported suspension of travel on the lines from Paris to Calais and Paris to Brussels, creates the belief that MacMahon's army may be eventually transferred by the Northern Rallway to Paris.

The opinion is strengthened by the reported preence of the Prince Imperial at Mézèlres, Eighteen German vessels are at present anchored

n Plymouth harbor, where they have taken reinge from French crutsers. Another correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs

inder the same date:under the same date:—
We can no longer depend on the mails. The northern railways are blocked with all sorts of baggage, goods, trucks of grain and provisions from England. It will probably soon be either cut by the Prussinns or wholly occupied for military service. Passenger and freight trains are stopped. The express and mail still go. The Prefect of the Police has issued a notice that persons wishing to leave Paris require no passport.

The approximent that communication between

The announcement that communication between London and Paris had been stopped is apparently premature. The railway officials say the trains will start as usual this evening.

REPORTS FROM SPAIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Guerillas to be Employed in the War Against MADRID, August 31, 1870.

The French have sent to the Spanish Ministry fo information in regard to the organization of guerilla bands, probably with a view of using that method of warfare against the Prussian invader.

WAR FEELING IN THE CITY.

The Sentiments of Our Citizens Epitomized-What the French, German, Irish and Native Americans Think of the Struggle, and What They Hope for.

flashed across the Atlantic there has been very little excitement in the city. But a feeling of deep anxiety-perhaps no less intense than that which agitated us in those moments when our republic seemed tollering under the blows of the rebel armies and the diplomatic mining of our hereditary enemies the English-has pervaded the public mind. Perhaps expectancy would be a better word than anxiety, for, happily, our country is not immediately concerned in the struggle of the military Titans of Europe; but still the constantly arriving and most unreliable telegrams which are sent us beget some thing of that feeling which, if not anxiety, is closely akin to it. Were it not for the fact that the cable brings us near to the blood-stained fields upon which the contending hosts are wrestling for the mastery. it is quite possible that our citizens would be moved very little by the sad echo of

THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE. But in a few hours, as it were, of the battle field of France we cannot but feel a profound and increas-

ing interest in the contest. The population of this city is made uplof so many and varied classes and nationalities that a great divergence of views on the culpability of the representatives of the two nations now in deadly conflict is but natural. But it is a matter of extreme regret that so much rancorous feening should enter into the discussion of this subject as has been already exhibited. So hot and enthusiastic are the adherents of King William and of France that it is scarcely possible for any impartial person to obtain a proper estimate of the prevailing opinion of the people of this metropolis. In times of pointical exferry boats as "straws" to show the current; but it would be utterly absurd to deal in this picayone way with the sentiment of the New York public on the France-Prussian war, its causes, effects and prohable results. This is a cosmopolitan population,

bable results. This is a cosmopolitan population, composed of different nationalities and diverse races, having opposite opinions on almost every subject foreign to their own immediate and apparent interests. In almost every group to be found in hotels or other public places engaged in the discussion of the great toole of conversation, men will be found, who, while untiling on almost every question affecting the Policy of the United States, foreign or domestic, are violently opposed, on the question of the right or wrong of the contest between France and her powerful antagonist. To "interview" any of these groups; to take the opinion of individuals, or to give the expression of organized bodies as indicating public opinion, would be a manifest absurdity.

But it is very important that, at this juncture in the affairs of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, when absolutism and the divine right of kings rears proudly over popular sovereignty, and knowsands die that a few may live and reign by "the grace of God," that the opinion of the great Empire City of this free republic should be made known. This can only be done by epitomizing the views of our citizens as they find expression in the press, the pulpit, the store, the hotels, and on the streets.

THE GERMAN VIEW

THE GERMAN VIEW of the conflict has been clear and consistent from the beginning. Mindful of the fact that the present King of Prussia is and has been the most deter-nined foe of free governments in Europe, and that, if successful in this war, he would crush beneath if successful in this war, he would crush beneath the armed heel of military power every spark from the fire of German freedom, they still believe that with the triumph of the Prussian arms would come the realization of their dream—the thorough and complete union of German nationalities. That the complete union of German nationallies. That the republic would speedily follow they also believe with the strength of belief which only Germans have. The pretensions of the military martinet who rules Prussia and the absolutists' idea of his willy Minister they regard as useful than otherwise at this crists, but destined to give way before the demonstration of the people sure to follow the declaration of peace. They have but one idea now, and that is, the crushing out of French ambitious designs and the inferrity of Ger-French ambitious designs and the inferrity of Ger-French ambitious designs and the inferrity of Ger-

messengers a day's journey from Mex to reach the first elegraphic station to Paris.

The fact is, however, admitted that the three presentance of the people of the process of the process

thizers with Prussia and accounts Pro- loudly for any particular king or emperer. Indeed the application of all Frenchmen would be to see their country lifted from out the slough which their military despond their military despond to west the footing occupial with the reptume of the West the

tempt to injure Mrs. Seaverns, but immediately after he had committed the deed ran through the basement entry, went up stairs to the third floor of the house and stood at the head of the stairs. At the time of the murder Deputy Sheriff Tuthill was standing at the south entrance of the Court House. Mr. Seaverns' house to see if anything was wrong, and on arriving there ascertained what had taken place. He then went up on the front stoop, and opening the door saw the murderer at the head of the stairs, with the pistol in his nand. The Sheriff was unarmed and hesitated The murderer said nothing, but looked as if he meant to do further mischief. His eyes glared like a wild beast's, and had any one attempted to approach him there is no doubt that he would have fired on him. It is stated that he pointed the pistoi threateningly toward the door. A messenger was at once sent to police headquarters, and Marshall Goodrich was notified. He armed himself with a

at once sent to police headquarters, and Marshai Goodrich was notified. He armed himself with a revolver and club, and, taking with him officer Andrew Farrell, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Seaverns. Stationing the officer at the basement entrance in the rear, he himself went to the front door, about which by this time a large crowd had collected. The murderer was still at the head of the stairs. Seeing the men at the door he walked back into the east room on the third story, land his pistol, a double barrelled one, on a table, came back to the head of the stairs and confronted the Marshal and Sheriff at the front door. He gayly took off his beaver and, making a bow, said, "Gentleben, do you want me?"

The Marshal said, "Yes, I want you," and grasped him by the arm and started him for the jail. The vast crowd which had by this time collected pressed closely after the prisoner, many shouting, "Lynch him!" "Lynch him!" and it was feared violence would be done, but the jail was not far of and the officers reached the place with their charge in safety. When Buffum, whose name is on the Army Gazette as J. Buffum, was placed in a cell two or three prominent citizens visited him. Accosting one of them ne said, "Let's have a drink." If was asked if he wanted some water, when he nodded his head. A pitcher of water was brought him, when he passed his hand to and fro over it, as if mesmerizing it; then suddenly holding his head down he said, "Do you see anything hiere" slapping his hand on the top of his fiead.

The following may throw some light upon the condition of the prisoner's mind on the day of the murder:—

his wife for two years; that it was this family trouble that bothered him. He said he knew that he was was minded, and that if he did not go to the hospital or some place of that kmd it would be worse for him. He wanted his mind to rest. He and Joseph had agreed to go up to Poughkeepsie, but they went on and got drunk and didn't go. The last time he was here was as more occors. A. M. on the said he was going away to New York, and drink. He was here only about fifteen minutes. He said he was going away to New York, and intended to leave by the 9:06 train on the Hudgon River road. I had trouble in getting him way, but after a which succeeded, he was going a way, but after a which succeeded, he was going out of town. I have not seen him since they. As he was going out of the door he said, "Good by, you will hear from me before night."

broad principals with the or empend.

The apprison of all Promotions with the to see the Apprison of all Promotions with the to see the Apprison of all Promotions with the to see the Apprison of all Promotions with the to see the Apprison of the Promotion of the Apprison of the Appriso

cell.

MR. SEAVERNS' SON.

Mr. Seaverns' son, who is insane, has been locked up for safe keeping, and is to be taken to the Asylumathis evening. Mr. Seaverns was fifty-two years of age. The nuneral will take place from his late residence on Thursday afternoon, and the remains will be taken to Worcester for interment.

AGED.—The Hiawatha (Kansas) Dispatch says:
"We have living within the town limits of Hiawatha a lady who is in her 86th year and 1: the mother
of twenty children. 'How is that for high?' Can of twenty children. 'How is thany other Kansas town beat it?"

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-Phis Day.

Sun rises. 5 26 | Moon sets. . . . eve 10 24 Sun sets. 6 33 | High water, morn 12 12

OCEAN STEAMERS. DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK POR THE Steamer. | Sais | Deschatton. | Pereira Sept 3 Havre. 58 Broadway.
City of Paris. Sept 3 Liverpool. 16 Broadway.
Cambria. Sept 3 Giasgow. 7 Bowling Gregory
City of Antwerp Sept 6 Liverpool. 15 Broadway.
Pennsylvanis. Sept 7 Liverpool. 28 Broadway.
Wiscousin. Sept 7 Liverpool. 29 Broadway.
Anglia. Sept 10 Glasgow. 7 Bowling Gree
City of London. Sept 10 Liverpool. 18 Broadway. Pereira Sept 3.
City of Paris Sept 2.
Cambria Sept 3.
City of Antwerp Sept 6.
Pennsylvania Sept 7.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 31, 1870.

CLEARED. Steamship Batavia (Br), LeMessurier, Liverpool-C G Philadelphia.
St John. NB, Aug 29—Cleared, schr Julia Clinch, New
York; Stub, brig Ruby, Trafton, Philadelphia; schrs Addie P
Stimpson, Price, New York; Alpha, do.
TAHIT, about June 22—Salied, schrs Greybound, Wheeler
(from San Francisco), and Urania, Swinson (from do), leaward leland. Francktyn.
Steamship Renefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, NC-Lo-illard Steamship Co.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford-Ferguson & Vood. ward islands.

Vera Cruz, Aug 14—Arrived, schr Linda, Shisa, New Or-

Food.
Ship Neptune (NG), Gerdes, Mobile—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Ada (Br), Corning, Bremen — Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Troyatora, Blanchard, Trieste—R P Buck & Co.
Bark Western Sea, Harding, Gibraltar—S C Loud & Co.
Brig Lucy, Gray, Stettin—S L Merchant & Co.
Erig John Brightman, Gray, Genoa—Borland, Dearborn & G. Brig Eagle Wing (Br), Manley, Trieste—G F Bulley, Brig Fylla (Dan), Fulner, Pernambuco—Funch, Edye o.
Brig Max (NG). Oltman, Cow Bay, CB—C Tobias & Co.
Brig Aurors, Brig Aurors, Brig Aurors, Brig Aurors, Brig Aurors, Brig Research, Schr Dragon (Br.), Marigold, Harbadon —E.T Smith & Co.
Schr Rescue (Br.), Hatfield, St. Johns, NF—Crandall, Ber-

aux & Co. Schr Wild Hunter (Br), Hattleid, Windsor, NS-Crandall, Sertanz & Co. Schr Mollie, Plummer, Jacksonville – W Bay & Co. Schr Francis Satterly, Stetson, Sayannah – Evans, Ball Schr Calvin, Clark, Pembroke Jed Frye & Co. Schr Hero, Kelly, Salem. Stamer F Cadwallader, Hazell, Baltimore, Steamer E N Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia. Steamer Wulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS. REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Calabria (Br., McMickan, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, with muse, to C G Francalyn. Aug 31, Fire Island abeam, passed a white painted cutter yacht, belonging to the Olympic Club, showing flag with letters T P A. The Stamming to the Olympic Chib, showing hag with letters T A. Steamship City of Cork (Br), Allen, Liverpool Aug 15, Halifax 25th, and Boston 30th, with mode, to J G Daie.

Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, tiavana Aug 24, via Nassau, NP, 25th, with mode and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Bark Morocco (Br), Farnaworth, Newport 49 days, with railway iron, to Jas W Elwell & Co. Aug 7, had a heavy gaie from W, which iasted 12 hours; since. light winds and calms; 22d, off Bermuda, spoke bark Cataline, from Liverpool for New York.

Bark Catypso (of Boston), Whitman, Buenos Ayres Julys, with hides, &c, to order—vensel to Bacon & Russell. Crossed the Equator July 29 in lon 39 25, and had light, variable winds since.

with nices, ac, to order—vessel to Bacon & Russeil. Crossed
the Equator July 29 in lon 59 26, and had light, variable
winds since.

Brig Fred (Nor), Axelsen, Cardiff 65 days, with railway
iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edge & Co. Had very light
winds and caims the entire passage; 40 days west of the
Banks.

Schr J T Alburger, Hansen, Georgetown, SC, 7 days, with
lumber, to Evans, Ball & Co,
Schr J Sennings, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr Boderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr Boderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr Sarah J Hort, Cranmer, Firginia.

Schr Botse H Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr Daniel Holmes, Rulon, Georgetown, DC.

Schr G W Pather, Cole, Georgetown, DC.

Schr T Irvine, Chamberisin, Georgetown, DC.

Schr D Bittedman, Scull, Georgetown, DC,

Schr D Bittedman, Scull, Georgetown, DC,

Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Georgetown, DC,

Schr Hiennan, Hardine, Baltimore for Hudson.

Schr Miranda, Harding, Baltimore for Hudson.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland for New York, with this coal to C R Swain & St. McPhee, Com. 2.

Brig Fannie Gordon (Br.), McPhee, Com. 2.

Brig Reich to J F Ames. g Fannie Gordon (Br), McPhee, Cow Bay for New York, coal to C B Swain & Son—reasel to master. g Robin—Strout, Boston for New York, in ballast, to Master.
Schr Eva May (of Perlland), Andrews, Cow Bay for New York, with coal to C B Swain & Son—vessel to C I, Hatch.
Schr Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland for York, with
lime to Certage & Provention

Schr Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland

Schr Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland

Generation of the second of th

Bound Radia.

Steamship Acushnet. Rector. New York for New Rediord.
Schr Willow Harp, Davis, Buildinge for Bridgeport.
Schr Botton, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Panier, Fern Johnson for East Boston.
Schr Panier, Pert Johnson for Boston.
Schr Panier, Pert Johnson for Boston.
Schr Panier, Pert Johnson for Boston.
Schr W S Mount, Carter, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Rereald, De Castro, Elizabethport for Sag Harbor.
Schr S Applegate, Spear, Elizabethport for Sag Harbor.
Schr S Avneicat, Carter, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr S A Huckingbam, Murray, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Saraloga, Weeks, Rilizabethport for Providence.
Schr Saraloga, Weeks, Rilizabethport for Providence.
Schr Serio, Nichols, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Ficharte, Stimmons, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Viginati, Nickerson, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Fich Arter, Stimmons, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Leva Hume, Davis, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Fred Warren, Robinson, Hoboken for Duxbury.
Schr E Flower, Russell, Hoboken for Hartford.
Schr Thos J Owen, Schige, Hoboken for Hartford.
Schr Thos J Owen, Selieck, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr D & E Kelly, Kelly, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Fred Warren, Relieck, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr C L Vandevoor, Kelly, Rondout for Ponnyaville.
Schr Goo Gillum, Rogers, Rondout for Boston.
Schr S K Lane, —, Rondout for Fordence. BOUND KAST.

SAILED. Steamships Scotis, and Colorado, Liverpool. Wind at sunset S, light.

SHIP WINGED HUNTER, from Calcutta for Boston, which put back July 9 leaking badly, was discharging 16th for re-pairs.

BRIG ALICE M (Br.), Wimers, from London for Boston, was spoken off Capo Ana. Ang 30 with rudder disabled and mainboom earried away. She was making for Gloucester.

BRIG POINSETT, from Havana for Boston, ashore at Nantucket, lays head on, 3 miles east of the town. She is leaking a little.

SOHR R H BAKER, Davis, from Gannanamo for New York, with sugar and rom, put into Nassau, Nr, Aug 7, leaky. Scun True Blue (Br), Tripp, from Bridgewater, NS, for Boston, put into St Georges, Bermuda, Aug 14, in distress of what nature not stated.

Schu Truze Blue (SF), Tripp, from Bridgewater, NS, for Boston, put into St Georges, Bermuda, Aug 14, in distress, of what nature not staked.

Schu Saman's Buide went ashore at Aspy Bay, CB, Aug 23, and with the cargo, became a total loss.

Schu W L Sphings, Jones, at Charleston Aug 28 from Greenport, Ll, reports 22d inst, about 30 miles northeast of Charleston, was apoken by pilot bost No 6, and took from the vessel west-southwest for two hours, then changed her course to southwest by south, after which kept in sight of land; and on Monday, about 5 PM, made a busy; soon after the schooner struck, and kept thumping for a half or three-quarters of an hour, during which three tacks were made to get into deep water. When the question was asked the pilot as to the position of the vessel he said she was on Charleston Bar. Ladt off shore Monday night, and at daylight Tuesday asw a buoy, which the pilot said was located on Charleston Bar, and made several other marks, all of which he located as belonging to Charleston. On Tuesday afternoon again stood in, when ash took the bottom hard, the pilot and made several other marks, all of which he located as belonging to Charleston. On Tuesday afternoon again stood in, when also took the bottom hard, the pilot maintaining that she was in Swaah Channel, one of the entrances to Charleston. The captain then lowered his boat, and with the pilot and hands rowed towards the land, the pilot then, for the first time. Observing that it did not look like Charleston, and one of the boat hands observed that it was St Helens. The boat then proceeded to the lighthouse, when it was found out that the schooner was on the brankers of St Heims Bur. The captain not being able to get immediate assistance returned to this vessel, and by a press of calvas forced he head broke around her beavily, causing her to leak badiy. Atterwards procured the service of Captain Bunkley, a kt Helens pilot, and came to use. Arrived off Charleston on Saturday and took a pilot from Dot No.1. Captain Jones returns t SCHE EDWIN, Bertrand, which arrived at Fall River Ang 30 from Elizabethoort, spring a leak of 900 strokes per hour on the 29th, off Point Sudith.

on the EMR, off Feint Sudith.

South Ann FlowErg, of Varmoulb, Mass, grounded on Friday near Port Jefferson, LL, when the sohr Hullson, of Rockland, Me, ran into ber, crushing her sides and causing her to fill with water. The crew remained in the rigging all night, but were subsequently rescued. The sohr is breaking up and will be a total loss.

QUEBEG, Aug 30.—Ship Emma, from Quebec for London, with timber, was ashore on Red Island Reef 28th instiges off, making 3 inches water, and proceeded.

Ship Chevaller, from Greenock for Quebec, with coal, went ashore at St Valler's last night; got off without damage.

Bark St Croix, for Maryport, before reported ashore on Green Island, got off and proceeded, making one luch of water per hour. Whalemen.

23- See Holmes' Hole report.

Schr Mary E Nason, Sparks, of Provincetown, arrived at
Panama Aug 17, 400 sp, 750 wh, all told.

Bark Cloero, Clay, of NB, is reported at sea July 28, bound
into Flores, with 70 bits ap oil, all well. Bark Ardour (Br), from Boston for Philadelphia, Aug 29, miles S by E of Montauk (by pilot boat Mary E Fish, No.

ADEN, Aug 31 - Sailed, bark Harvester, Harding, Muscat. BERET, Aug 31 - Arrived, steamably St Laurent, Lemarie, New York (Aug 26) for Havre (and proceeded). BOMMAY, July 18 - In port ship Tanjore, Cobbs, unc; bark Dirigo, Staples, diag. BERNUDA, Aug 14—Arrived, schr True Blue (Br. Tripp,
BERNUDA, Aug 14—Arrived, schr True Blue (Br. Tripp,
Bridgewater, NS, for Boston, in distress; 15th, bark Eliza
Barsa, Vesey, New York (and was lig 27th to return); brig T
HA Pitt, Locke, do (and sailed 27th on her return).
Passed by 19th, schr Bravo, Boggs, from New York for Passed by 18th, edit Bravo, Boggs, from New York for Granada.

In port 27th, brig Excelsior, Mayor, from and for New York, arrived 28th, to sail in 6 days; schr Bover (Rr), Barnett, will probably go to New York.

Calcutta, July 16-In port abips Hengist (Br), Brown; Hermon, Minot; Cartsburn (Br), Young; Shapore (Br), Labon; Kearsarge, Symonda, and Benton (Br), Woolaston, for New York (leg; Cromwell, Rohisen, and Wm Woodbury, Harriman, for Boston; Mount Wasnington, Titcomb, for Mauriting Winged Hunter, Small, for Boston, disg for repairs; Garden Reach, Lewis, from Madras, arrived 18th; Sarah Hignett, Doane, and Don Quixote, Misson, unc; bark Jennie 8 Barker, Waite, do.

Went to sea from Saugor July 14, ship Cynric (Br), Wallace, for New York,
HALIPAX, Aug 30—Arrived, steamship Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas via Bermuda; Robert Lowe, cable vessel.

Cleared 28th, brig Rhone, McDougal (from Cow Bay), New York. Thomas 1 the Colored Step of Robert Motougas (Cleared Step, brig Rhone, Motougas (Cleared Step), Lemmg.
London, Aug 37 - Arrived, bark Early Morn (Br), Lemmg.
London, Aug 37 - Arrived, bark Early Morn (Br), Lemmg. Dunkirk.
LIVERPOOL, NS, Ang 20 Sailed, bark Linda Abbott, Scobey, Cow Bay.
MOVILLE, Aug 31 -- Off, steamship St Patrick, from Quebes or Glasgow.
MARACAISO, Aug S.--In port bark Inex, for New York ldg, MARAOAIRO, Aug S.—In port bark Ines, for New York to sail in a few days.

NASSAD, NP, Aug T.—Arrived, sohrs Ruth H Barer, Davis, Chantanairo for New York, leaky; 9th, Tryphene, Gardiner, New York; 11th, steamer Annie, Hansen, do via Charleston (and cicared 18th for Savanlia via Inagua); 3th, schra W H Oleare, Relly, Key West; Equator, Ranger, New York; PORT AU PHINOS, Aug II (back date)—In port steamer Alex Peilon (Hay), for Miragoane to load for New York, to sail soon, brigs B lagrinae, Austin, from Bangor, arrived, to sail soon, while Mitchell, Nelson, from New York, unc.

Sadua, Aug 19—In port brig J Weish Jr, Mundy, from Naw Holes, and the Mitchell, Nelson, from New York, unc.

leans.

Windson, NS, Aug 18—Arrived, schr H V Crandall, Pettis, New York (and cleared 19th on her return); 25th, prigAnnie Colins, Cuchran, do (and cleared same day on her return).

Cleared 18th, schrs Redington, Gregory, Richmond; R C'
Thomas, Crockett, Alexandria; 22d, J F Chandley, Petits,
New York. MISCELLANEOUS.

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alse and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the minor secretive organs.

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